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1 TO THE DEBTOR, THE TRUSTEE AND ALL OTHER INTERESTED PARTIES OF
2 RECORD:

3 PLEASE TAKE NOTICE THAT Tiger Natural Gas, Inc. (“Tiger”) hereby files this
4 Motion for Relief from the Automatic Stay and Memorandum of Points and Authorities in support
5 in the above-entitled Chapter 11 case.

6 This Motion is based on the accompanying Declaration of Leah E. Capritta and Request
7 for Judicial Notice, the points and authorities set forth below, and on such other and further
8 evidence and matters that the Court may consider at the hearing of the Motion.
9

10 PLEASE TAKE FURTHER NOTICE THAT the debtor and respondent Pacific Gas and
11 Electric Company (the “Debtor” or “PG&E”) may appear personally or by counsel at the
12 preliminary hearing of this matter. The Debtor will not be required to, but may, file responsive
13 pleadings, points and authorities, and declarations for any preliminary hearing.

14 **I. INTRODUCTION**

15 Filed nearly three years ago, Tiger’s Complaint details an on-going combination of
16 complex business torts perpetrated by Debtor PG&E, which acts as Tiger’s billing and collections
17 agent. Given the District Court’s expertise with the facts and legal issues, acquired over four
18 similar cases in the last several years, and the advanced stage of the litigation, Tiger seeks relief
19 from the automatic stay so it may liquidate its damages. Given the status of this Bankruptcy
20 Action, the time is now ripe to allow the case to proceed to trial before the District Court, and the
21 Court should grant Tiger the relief sought in this motion.

22 **II. STATEMENT OF ISSUE TO BE DETERMINED**

23 1. Whether the Court should modify or lift the automatic stay to permit Tiger to
24 liquidate its claims against Debtor PG&E by advancing the case currently pending in the District
25 of Northern California, styled *Tiger Natural Gas, Inc. v. Pacific Gas and Electric Company, et al.*,
26 Case No. 4:16-CV-06711 (JSW) (the “District Court Case”).
27

28 **III. STATEMENT OF FACTS**

1 In 1991, California deregulated its retail gas commodity market, giving residential and
2 small commercial customers a choice from whom to buy natural gas, referred to as the “Core Gas
3 Aggregation Program.” (Declaration of Leah E. Capritta (“Capritta Decl.”), Ex. 1, ¶¶ 25-26.)
4 Under this program, non-utility companies, called Core Transport Agents or “CTAs,” deliver
5 volumes of gas to PG&E’s Citygate for use by the CTAs’ customers. (*Id.*, ¶ 40.) PG&E then
6 delivers the gas to homes and businesses throughout Northern California. (*Id.*, ¶ 28.)

7 CTAs must pay PG&E both for storage and transportation of the gas (even if the CTA does
8 not use PG&E for these services). (*Id.*, ¶ 40.) Customers also pay PG&E for storage and
9 transportation as well as certain franchise fees. (*Id.*) In addition, PG&E itself continues to sell
10 natural gas; that is, it competes with the CTAs. Creditor Tiger is one such CTA, and continues to
11 operate in PG&E’s territory, as it has since 2010. (*Id.*, ¶ 29.)

12 As a convenience to the consumer, a CTA may elect by right to use Consolidated PG&E
13 Billing, and nearly all CTAs exercise this right. (*Id.*, ¶ 34.) With Consolidated Billing, PG&E
14 sends one bill (called an “energy statement” or a “blue bill”) to the customer containing PG&E’s
15 delivery charges as well as the CTA’s gas commodity charges, all of which are set forth on the
16 first page together with a total amount for the customer to pay. (*Id.*, ¶ 33.) The customer makes
17 one payment to PG&E, at which point PG&E is supposed to send to the CTA its portion of the
18 payment. (*Id.*, ¶ 4.) Aside from providing its rate for the gas to PG&E, the CTA exercises no
19 control over the billing or collection process. (*Id.*, ¶¶ 4,34.)

20 At all relevant times, PG&E similarly exercised total control over the information provided
21 to CTAs about the status of their customer accounts. (*Id.*, ¶ 44.) PG&E generates both a daily
22 billing report, showing which customers have been billed and the amount that PG&E billed on the
23 CTA’s behalf, and a daily payment report, showing only the amount of money that PG&E elects
24 to distribute to the CTA for any customer. (*Id.*, ¶¶ 46-48.) PG&E also disseminates monthly
25 snapshot reports collating the information in the daily billing and payment reports and providing
26 an aging summary of the debt owed to the CTA. (*Id.*)

1 Finally, PG&E sends a monthly reversal file ostensibly listing accounts “reversed” by
2 PG&E. (*Id.*, ¶ 75.) The reversal indicates to the CTA that the customer has been disconnected or
3 has moved outside of PG&E’s territory, and the CTA may now initiate its own collection efforts.
4 (*Id.*, ¶¶ 77-84.) The reversal terminates the CTA’s business relationship with the customer. (*Id.*)

5 Notably, none of these reports showed the total owed by the customer or paid by the
6 customer. (*Id.*, ¶¶ 77-84.) At all times relevant to the District Court Case, PG&E refused to provide
7 any other information to the CTAs (including Tiger) about their joint customers. (*Id.*)

8 Debtor PG&E’s billing and collections system, called “CC&B,” serves as the accounting
9 system for the blue bills sent to the customers, the payments received from the parties’ joint
10 customer, the payments sent to the CTAs, as well as the reports generated for the CTAs. (*Id.*, ¶45.)
11 CC&B is a complicated Oracle-based system modified by Debtor PG&E for its services. (*Id.*, ¶¶
12 45-61.) CC&B utilizes a complicated process for generating blue bills and allocating payments
13 between Debtor PG&E and CTAs. (*Id.*)

14 On November 18, 2016, Tiger filed a lawsuit against Debtor PG&E in the United States
15 District Court for the Northern District of California in connection with PG&E’s fraudulent and
16 deceptive behavior in acting as Tiger’s billing and collection agent. (Capritta Decl. ¶ 2.) The
17 Complaint alleges that Debtor PG&E engages in three schemes involving the CC&B system. (*Id.*,
18 Ex. 1, ¶¶45-89.) The Payment Withholding Scheme alleges that PG&E retains customer payments
19 in an unlawful manner that tells, *inter alia*, that the customer simply has not paid. (*Id.*, ¶¶ 45-61.)
20 The Energy Credit Scheme alleges that Debtor PG&E presents energy credits (that PG&E owes
21 to the customer) on the blue bills in a manner that informs the customer not to pay (or to partially
22 pay) the CTA’s gas charges. (*Id.*, ¶¶ 62-73.) PG&E’s reports to the CTA then lead the CTA to
23 believe that the customer is delinquent (when in fact the customer paid in full or made an
24 appropriate partial payment). (*Id.*, ¶ 67.) In the Reversal Scheme, PG&E reverses accounts even
25 though the customer has paid PG&E or under other unlawful circumstances. (*Id.*, ¶¶ 74-89.) The
26 Complaint alleged claims under RICO, the Sherman Act, intentional and negligent
27 misrepresentation, intentional interference with contract, breach of contract, breach of fiduciary
28

1 duty and violation of the California Unfair Competition Law. (*Id.*, ¶¶ 90-184.) The Complaint
2 names three PG&E employees individually as defendants: Albert Torres; William Chen; and
3 Tanisha Robinson. (See *id.*, Ex. 1.) Judge Jeffrey S. White presides over the District Court Case.
4 (Capritta Decl., ¶3.)

5 The District Court Case presents complicated fact patterns over several different divisions
6 within Debtor PG&E, a series of complex business torts, and a rubric of procedural and discovery
7 wrangling. (Capritta Decl., ¶ 4.) The parties deposed nine individuals (in addition to the 23
8 depositions taken in a similar lawsuit initiated by United Energy Trading, LLC) and exchanged
9 hundreds of thousands pages of documents. (Capritta Decl., ¶ 5.) In addition, the parties analyzed
10 millions of transactions from tens of thousands of accounts from the CC&B system, itself a
11 remarkably complex program. (Capritta Decl., ¶ 6.)

12 In addition, the District Court presided over several discovery issues involving apparent
13 errors and inconsistencies in PG&E’s CC&B system. (Capritta Decl., ¶ 8.) On July 31, 2018,
14 Magistrate Judge Sallie Kim ordered PG&E to review a series of pre-selected accounts and provide
15 a “person most knowledgeable” to testify regarding the transactions. (Capritta Decl., ¶ 9.) In the
16 course of prepping its witness, on September 17, 2018, PG&E acknowledged that “certain
17 financial transactions” were missing from all of the CC&B dataset provided by PG&E. (Capritta
18 Decl., ¶ 10.) On October 15, 2018, the Court ordered PG&E to permit a forensic expert to examine
19 CC&B. (Capritta Decl., ¶ 11.) When PG&E curtailed that examination, the Court again ordered
20 two additional days of forensic review, which the parties scheduled to occur on January 28 and
21 29, 2019.¹ (Capritta Decl., ¶ 12.) While the parties completed the first day, PG&E filed the instant
22 petition early in the morning on January 29, 2019, preventing the second day of examination.
23 (Capritta Decl., ¶ 13.) As the foregoing shows, the course of discovery before the District Court
24 reflects a complicated background. (Capritta Decl., ¶ 14.)

25
26 The interplay between the regulatory environment and the legal framework for many of
27 the business torts alleged in the complaint create additional complexity. (Capritta Decl., ¶ 15.)

28
1 On January 17, 2019, PG&E moved to stay the examination entirely, which the Court denied.

1 The California Public Utilities Commission regulates both the CTAs and PG&E and issued
2 decisions at various times on which both parties rely for their legal positions. (Capritta Decl., ¶
3 16.) The District Court, accordingly, acquired an expertise in these complicated issues. (Capritta
4 Decl., ¶ 17.)

5 Except for the foregoing forensic examination, fact discovery closed on December 21,
6 2018. (Capritta Decl., ¶ 18.) Expert discovery would have closed on May 6, 2019. (Capritta Decl.,
7 ¶ 19.) Finally, the Court set September 16, 2019, as the first day of trial. (Capritta Decl., ¶ 20.)

8 On January 29, 2019, the Debtor filed the instant Chapter 11 Petition as Case No. 19-30088
9 (DM). (Dkt. 1.) At the time of this bankruptcy filing, the following matters pended before the
10 District Court:

11 i. Dispositive motions deadline on June 21, 2019;
12 ii. *Daubert* motions deadline on August 2, 2019;
13 iii. Parties' Pre-Trial Conference set for August 19, 2019;
14 ii. Motions in Limine; and
15 iii. Trial set for September 16, 2019.

16 (Capritta Decl., ¶ 21.)

17 On February 27, 2019, the District Court stayed the case in its entirety while PG&E worked
18 its way through the reorganization process. (Capritta Decl., ¶ 22.)

19 Given the complex nature of the torts alleged, Tiger's claims remain unliquidated.
20 (Capritta Decl., ¶ 23) Tiger had not yet disclosed the findings of its damages experts; however,
21 given the on-going nature of PG&E's actions, that sum has only increased. (Capritta Decl., ¶ 24.)
22 In addition, because PG&E's actions are both fraudulent and intentional, the possibility of
23 exemplary damages and an award of fees and costs exists. (Capritta Decl., ¶ 25.)

24 **IV. LEGAL STANDARD**

25 Pursuant to section 362(a) of the Bankruptcy Code, a bankruptcy filing imposes an
26 automatic stay of all litigation against the debtor. 11 U.S.C. § 362(a). However, a creditor may

1 move for relief from automatic stay under 11 U.S.C. § 362(d), which provides that a bankruptcy
2 court “shall grant relief from the stay” upon a showing of “cause.” 11 U.S.C. § 362(d); *In re*
3 *Tucson Estates, Inc.*, 912 F.2d 1162, 1166 (9th Cir. 1990). Specifically, Bankruptcy Code §
4 362(d) provides that:

5 On request of a party in interest after notice and a hearing, the
6 court shall grant relief from the stay provided under subsection
7 (a) of this section, such as by terminating, annulling,
8 modifying, or conditioning such stay:

9 (1) for cause, including the lack of adequate protection of
10 an interest in property of such party in interest; or
11 (2) with respect to a stay of an act against property under
12 subsection (a) of this section if:
13 (A) the debtor does not have any equity in such
14 property and,
15 (B) such property is not necessary to an effective
16 reorganization.

17 “Cause” has no clear definition and is determined on a case-by-case basis. *In re Tucson*
18 *Estates, Inc.*, 912 F.2d at 1166. Granting or denying relief from stay is a matter of the court’s
19 discretion and often involves consideration of numerous factors. *In re Kronemyer*, 405 B.R. 915
20 (9th Cir.BAP 2009). Those factors include:

21 1. Will relief result in partial or complete resolution of the issues?
22 2. Is there a lack of any connection with or interference with the
23 bankruptcy case?
24 3. Does the foreign proceeding involve the debtor as a fiduciary?
25 4. Has a special tribunal been established to hear the particular
26 cause of action and does that tribunal have the expertise to hear
27 such cases?
28 5. Has the debtor’s insurance carrier has assumed financial
responsibility?
6. Does the action involve third parties and the debtor functions
only as a bailee or conduit?
7. Would litigation in the other forum prejudice the interests of
other creditors, the creditors committee and other parties?
8. Would the judgment claim arising from the foreign action be
subject to equitable subordination?

1 9. Would success in the nonbankruptcy forum result in a lien
2 avoidable under the bankruptcy code?

3 10. Would the interests of judicial economy and expeditious and
4 economical determination of litigation be achieved?

5 11. Have the foreign proceedings progressed to where the parties
6 have prepared for trial?

7 12. What is the impact of the stay on the parties and the “balance
8 of hurt”?

9 The Ninth Circuit has recognized that “the *Curtis* factors are appropriate, nonexclusive,
10 factors to consider in deciding whether to grant relief from the automatic stay to allow pending
11 litigation to continue in another forum.” *In re Kronemyer*, 405 B.R. at 921. While the *Curtis*
12 factors are widely used to determine the existence of “cause,” not all of the factors are relevant in
13 every case, nor is a court required to give each factor equal weight. *In re Plumberex*, 311 B.R.
14 551, 560 (2004). Accordingly, factors 5, 8, and 9 are not relevant here and will not be discussed.

15 According to the court in *Curtis*, “[t]he most important factor in determining whether to
16 grant relief from the automatic stay to permit litigation against the debtor in another forum is the
17 effect of such litigation on the administration of the estate. Courts in the Ninth Circuit have
18 granted relief from the stay under § 362(d)(1) when necessary to permit pending litigation to be
19 concluded in another forum “if the non-bankruptcy suit involves multiple parties or is ready for
20 trial.” *In re Baleine*, LP, BK 13-27610 MH, 2015 WL 5979948, at *7 (C.D. Cal. Oct. 13, 2015)
21 (citing *Plumberex*, 311 B.R. at 556).

22 **V. ARGUMENT**

23 Cause exists here to grant Tiger relief from the automatic stay under § 362(d)(1) so that it
24 may continue to pursue its claims against Debtor PG&E in the District Court Case. Upon
25 evaluating these factors, they clearly tip heavily in favor of granting relief from the automatic
26 stay.

27 **A. WHETHER RELIEF WILL RESULT IN COMPLETE RESOLUTION**
28 **OF THE ISSUES**

29 Lifting the stay will allow the District Court Case to proceed in a forum in which complete
30 resolution will be obtained. The District Court has presided over the District Court Case since

1 May 2015. It now involves one defendant—Debtor PG&E—and three individual defendants and
2 one plaintiff, and several state-law business torts, and the District Court maintains jurisdiction over
3 not only all the parties but the claims at issue, none of which impact this Court’s inquiries about
4 the wildfires or PG&E’s restructuring of its debt. Accordingly, the first factor tips in favor of the
5 stay.

6 **B. LACK OF INTERFERENCE WITH THE BANKRUPTCY CASE**

7 The lack of any connection with or interference with the bankruptcy case is “[t]he most
8 important factor in determining whether to grant relief from the automatic stay.” *In re Curtis*, 40
9 B.R. 795, 806 (Bankr. D. Utah 1984). Here, lifting the stay will not negatively affect the
10 bankruptcy case. The bankruptcy case largely involves the reorganization of PG&E’s debt and, to
11 no small extent, the management of its liability for wildfire claims and other liability for personal
12 injury and losses. In contrast, the District Court Case alleges tort claims based on Tiger and the
13 Debtor’s business relationship and day-to-day dealings, which do not implicate the issues arising
14 in the bankruptcy proceeding.

15 Further, nothing in the District Court Case will impede the Trustee’s ultimate duty to
16 allocate assets among Debtor PG&E’s various creditors. Indeed, the Trustee will maintain the
17 ability to liquidate and administer the Debtor’s estate. *See In re Baleine*, 2015 WL 5979948, at *8.

18 “The automatic stay was never intended to preclude a determination of tort liability and
19 attendant damages.” *In re Todd Shipyards Corp.*, 92 B.R. 600, 303 (Bankr. D. N.J. 1988). “It was
20 merely intended to prevent a prejudicial dissipation of debtor’s assets.” *Id.*

21 In addition, litigation costs to a bankruptcy estate do not compel a court to deny stay relief.
22 *In re Baleine*, 2015 WL 5979948, at *9 (citing *In re Santa Clara Cnty. Fair Ass’n*, 180 B.R. 564,
23 566 (B.A.P. 9th Cir. 1995)). Here, however, the District Court Case is unlikely to cause significant
24 additional financial burden on the Debtor, which will need to either litigate Tiger’s claims here or
25 in the District Court. Indeed, proceeding before the District Court will likely conserve resources
26 given the District Court’s familiarity with the issues and the advanced stage of the case. This factor
27 weighs in favor of granting relief from the automatic stay.

28 **C. DEBTOR PG&E IS A FIDUCIARY**

1 One of Tiger's strongest claims against Debtor PG&E involve Debtor PG&E's status as a
2 fiduciary to Tiger. Tiger alleges, and the District Court already found that, Debtor PG&E's role
3 as Tiger's billing and collections agent constitutes a fiduciary relations. That is, Tiger alleges that
4 Debtor PG&E exercises total control over CC&B and yet improperly bills their joint customers,
5 improperly retains payments owed to Tiger and provides false information to Tiger about those
6 joint customers' accounts, all in breach of Debtor PG&E's fiduciary duty. Lifting the stay, then,
7 will be particularly important given the effects of Debtor PG&E's actions upon Debtor PG&E
8 and Tiger's customers in Northern California. Accordingly, this factor weighs in favor of Tiger.

9 **D. THE DISTRICT COURT HAS THE EXPERIENCE AND EXPERTISE**
10 **TO RESOLVE TIGER'S CLAIMS**

11 Notably, the District Court Case represents one of four similar cases filed by CTAs in the
12 Northern District of California against PG&E. While two settled months before Debtor PG&E
13 filed this action, another one—United Energy Trading LLC v. PG&E, et al.²—remains in
14 litigation. Magistrate Judge Sallie Kim presided over discovery disputes in each of these cases,
15 and both Judge Seeborg (who presides over the UET action) and Judge White have rendered
16 substantive decisions. Accordingly, although the District Court is not a specialized tribunal, it
17 nevertheless acquired a particular expertise with regard to the legal, regulatory and factual issues
18 at play in the District Court Case. While bankruptcy courts also have experience applying the law
19 of other courts, the amount of time and resources that have already been devoted to the case in the
20 District Court puts it in the best position to continue hearing the case. This factor also tips in favor
21 of lifting the automatic stay.

22 **E. THE TIGER ACTION INVOLVES THIRD PARTIES AND DEBTOR**
23 **PG&E IS A CONDUIT OF NATURAL GAS**

24 As noted above, the District Court Case features three individual defendants, and Tiger's
25 claims against them cannot be adjudicated in this Court. For that reason alone, the Court should
26 grant relief from stay.

28

² United Energy Trading moves for relief from stay contemporaneously with this motion.

1 In addition, Debtor PG&E acts as an intermediary billing agent between Tiger's gas
2 customers (who also use PG&E's gas transportation system and are likely PG&E's electrical
3 customers) and Tiger. As result, when a customer pays PG&E, the likely expectation is that PG&E
4 will pay to Tiger its portion of the customer's payment. Similarly, when Debtor PG&E sends the
5 customer a bill showing either an amount due or that a payment was made, the natural expectation
6 by the customer is that the bill is accurate. However, as alleged in the District Court Case, the
7 customer in fact receives inaccurate billing and payment information. The District Court
8 Caseinvolves third parties; accordingly, the interest of the public will be served in permitting
9 Tiger's claims to proceed before the District Court. The ramifications of Debtor PG&E's behavior
10 upon customers tilts this factor in favor of lifting the stay.

11 **F. THE TIGER LITIGATION WILL NOT PREJUDICE OTHER**
12 **CREDITORS**

13 Allowing Tiger to proceed with its claims will not prejudice creditors of the estate. As
14 discussed above, the bankruptcy estate cannot be negatively impacted by lifting the stay in the
15 District Court Case nor will other creditors of the bankruptcy estate would be prejudiced by
16 granting relief from stay. Accordingly, this factor weighs in favor of granting relief from stay.

17 **G. JUDICIAL ECONOMY WEIGHS IN FAVOR OF RELIEF FROM**
18 **STAY**

19 The conclusion of Tiger's claims against the Debtor in the District Court Case is in the
20 interest of judicial economy because the District Court has been involved with this particular case
21 since its filing in November 2016 (and since May 2015, if one includes the UET action).

22 Courts consider the relative amount of fees in the foreign proceeding as compared to the
23 bankruptcy action and the amount of time and resources it would require the bankruptcy court to
24 become fully apprised of the issues in the foreign action. *In re Baleine, LP*, at *11. Here, the
25 District Court gained familiarity with all aspects of Tiger's case (as well as the UET action)
26 including the interrelated regulatory and legal issues and the complex discovery background.

27 Addressing Tiger's claims before the Bankruptcy Court would not further judicial
28 economy given the time and resources that would be required to onboard a new judge to become

1 familiar with the complex legal and factual issues, as well as the complicated discovery
2 background, of the case. Lifting the stay will also prevent the parties from litigating the case in
3 piecemeal fashion. *See In re Baleine, LP*, at *11. Further, at the conclusion of the District Court
4 action, the Bankruptcy Court can determine priority issues and how to divide the assets of the
5 estate. *See In re Baleine, LP*, at *11 (affirming that it is “more appropriate” for the non-bankruptcy
6 court “to first determine the non-bankruptcy issues, *i.e.*, whether a claim exists and the damages
7 therein, if any. After such determination, then the bankruptcy issues become relevant.”) Granting
8 relief from the stay would efficiently liquidate Tiger’s claims against all defendants in one forum.

9 **H. PROGRESS OF LITIGATION IN THE DISTRICT COURT CASE**

10 Prior to the commencement of Debtor’s Chapter 11 case, the District Court scheduled trial
11 to begin on September 16, 2019. Indeed, the District Court developed a particular expertise in the
12 technology involved, the legal theories at issue, and the various discovery issues between the
13 parties. Accordingly, this factor heavily weighs in favor of granting relief from the automatic
14 stay.

15 **I. A BALANCING OF THE RELATIVE HARDSHIPS WEIGHS IN
16 FAVOR OF GRANTING RELIEF FROM STAY**

17 The balance of the hardships tilts sharply in favor of granting Tiger relief from the
18 automatic stay to liquidate their claims in the District Court Case as the litigation has already
19 proceeded through fact discovery and to the pre-trial phase. It would be impractical for the
20 Bankruptcy Court to address the claims at issue in the District Court Case due to the nature of the
21 claims and progress of the case in the District Court.

22 While the Debtor may incur litigation expenses, incurrence of litigation expenses does not
23 weigh against the liquidation of tort claims in another forum. *See In re Todd Shipyards, supra*, at
24 603. The Debtor would not experience significant hardship in proceeding with the District Court
25 Case at this juncture; the hardship, instead, lies with Tiger, who has spent the last three years
26 litigating this case to the end of fact discovery only to be stayed by Debtor’s Chapter 11 case.
27 The on-going nature of PG&E’s fraudulent acts exacerbate the hardship to Tiger.

1 PG&E's progress before this Court underscores the hardship to Tiger and the lack of
2 hardship to PG&E itself. Here, the Court recently ended the exclusivity period to allow certain
3 creditors to submit a plan (Dkt. 4167) and denied PG&E's recent motion to extend its exclusivity
4 period (Dkt. 4005). That is, the Court has provided PG&E a full and fair opportunity to assemble
5 and propose its plan without distraction from other litigation. Accordingly, the passage of time
6 irradiated whatever hardship PG&E may have felt, and now appears to be opportune for
7 permitting Tiger relief.

8 Therefore the Court should grant Tiger's Motion for Relief from Stay and allow the
9 District Court Case to proceed.

10 **VI. CONCLUSION**

11 For the foregoing reasons, and based upon the evidence set forth in this Motion, the Court
12 should grant relief from the automatic stay to allow Tiger to pursue its claims against the Debtor
13 in the District Court Case.

14
15 DATED: October 18, 2019

16 Respectfully submitted,

17 HOLLAND & KNIGHT LLP

18 By: /s/ Leah E. Capritta
19 Leah E. Capritta

20 *Attorneys for United Energy Trading, LL*

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